ÔN THI HSG-CHUYÊN TIẾNG ANH THCS - ĐỀ 4

SECTION III: READING (6.0 points)

Part 1. Questions 56 – 65 (2 points - 0.2/ each)
Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

The first question we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach a (56) _____ many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee to know. But very few students bother (57) _____it. This basic is the skill ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate, with people and to (58) _____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (59) _____ understand what you are driving at and be persuaded.

Of course, skill in expression is not enough (60) _____ itself. You must have something to say in the first place. The effectiveness of your job depends (61) _____ your ability to make other people understand your work as they do on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (62) _____ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (63) _____ early: an interest in and an ear (64) _____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not lay these foundations (65) _____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

56. A. large	**B.** great	**C.** far	**D.** lots
57. A. learning	**B.** to learn	**C.** with learning	**D.** learn
58. A. interpret	**B.** give out	**C.** transfer	**D.** present
59. A. both	**B.** not	**C.** as well	**D.** either
60. A. on	**B.** for	**C.** by	**D.** in
61. A. on most	**B.** most on	**C.** much on	**D.** on much
62. A. quite	**B.** hardly	**C.** truly	**D.** really
63. A. lied	**B.** laid	**C.** lain	**D.** lay
64. A. by	**B.** in	**C.** for	**D.** of
65. A. during	**B.** of	**C.** for	**D.** when

Part 2. Questions 66 – 75 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)
Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niépce needed pictures for his business. He was not a good artist, so he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph. The next important date in the history of photography was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his
pictures, you could see everything clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a daguerreotype.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities, and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple and photographers had to carry lots of film and processing equipment. However, **this** did not stop photographers, especially in the United States. After 1840, daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American photographer. He took many portraits of famous people. The portraits were unusual because they were **lifelike** and full of personality. Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and **ruined** cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in rolls, instead of having to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later. They did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small **handheld** camera made photography less expensive.

With a small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends, and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshots".

Documentary photographs became popular in newspapers in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used them. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawings.

Some people began to think of photography as a form of art. They thought that photography could do more than show the real world. It could also show ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

66. The first photograph was taken with _____.

A. a small handheld camera **B.** a very simple camera
C. a daguerreotype **D.** new types of film

67. Daguerre took a picture of his studio with _____.

A. a new kind of camera **B.** a very simple camera
C. special equipment **D.** an electronic camera

68. The word "**this**" in the passage refers to the _____.

A. carrying of lots of film and processing equipment
B. stopping of photographers from taking photos
C. fact that daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities
D. taking of pictures of people and moving things

69. The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. poorly-painted **B.** heavily-polluted **C.** terribly spoiled **D.** badly damaged

70. The word "**lifelike**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. moving **B.** realistic **C.** touching **D.** manlike

LIVEWORKSHEETS

71. The latest invention mentioned in the passage is the invention of _____.

A. handheld cameras **B.** processing equipment

C. daguerreotypes **D.** rolls of film

72. The word "**handheld**" in the passage is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. handling manually **B.** held by hand

C. controlling hands **D.** operated by hand

73. Matthew Brady was well-known for _____.

A. inventing daguerreotypes **B.** the small handheld camera

C. taking pictures of French cities **D.** portraits and war photographs

74. As mentioned in the passage, photography can _____.

A. print old pictures **B.** convey ideas and feelings

C. show the underworld **D.** replace drawings

75. Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

A. Different Steps in Film Processing **B.** Story of Photography

C. Photography and Painting **D.** Story of Famous Photographers

Part 3: Questions 76 – 85 (2.0 points - 0.2/ each)
Read the text and fill in one word which best fits each gap.

SAFE CAMPING

Camping in the country is usually great fun, but sometimes things can go wrong. Accidents can happen, so it is essential to think about safety both before you go (**76**)..... while you are there. This will prevent your fun camping trip turning (**77**)..... something less pleasant.

Firstly, you need to plan ahead. Check out the weather (**78**)..... a few days in advance and watch out for any reports of fires in the area you are thinking of going to. Bring an emergency kit in (**79**)..... you or anyone with you has an accident or illness while you are there.

Choose your camp (**80**)..... carefully, avoiding any places where there is risk of flooding before you put up your tent, make (**81**)..... there are no sharp objects on the ground, or ants' or wasps' nests nearby.

In order to keep insects out of the tent, close it whenever you go in or out. If you need a camp (**82**)..... for cooking, be careful not to build it anywhere near your tent, and before you go to bed, remember to put it (**83**)..... completely, preferably with lots of water.

After meals, pick up any bits of food that may (**84**)..... left on the ground, as these can attract insects – or larger creatures. It also makes senses, for the same reason, to keep unused food in closed containers away from the camp. You don't want a hungry bear or another (**85**)..... suddenly appearing in your tent!

LIVEWORKSHEETS